

*H. armoricanus*.—Hyères, May 18th, 1905.

*H. carlinæ*.—Abries (Hautes Alpes), July 20th to 22nd, 1904. Berisal, July 22nd and 23rd, 1903.

*H. cirsiæ*.—Albarracin, July 27th to August 2nd, 1905.

*H. bellieri*.—Beauvezer (Basses Alpes), August 1st and 2nd, 1906.

Mr. Rayward also made preparations of all my *Hesperia malvae* and *H. malvoides*, and these come out as follows:—

*Hesperia malvae*.—Aigle, June 26th, 1902. Buda Pest, May 30th, 1909, and May 11th, 1910. Saeterstoen, Norway, June 4th, 1912.

*Hesperia malvoides*.—Riffelalp, Zermatt, July 4th, 1902. Martigny, June 27th to 29th, 1902. Aigle, July 12th, 1902. Albarracin, June 6th to 19th, 1913. Guethary, near Biarritz, May 23rd, 1908, and June 23rd to 26th, 1913. Hyères, April 13th, 1904, and May 13th to 18th, 1905.

It will be noted that I have specimens of both these species from Aigle. The examples of *H. malvae* were taken in the fields at the back of the Grand Hotel, and those of *H. malvoides* somewhere along the Sepey Road. I cannot at this length of time remember the exact spot where they occurred, but on the day on which they were taken I walked up as far as Vuargny.

Youlgreave, South Croydon: March 21st, 1914.

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## A BEE RESEMBLING A WASP.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

AUSTRALIA has long been known as the home of the curious genus *Hylæoides*, bees presenting the most extraordinary resemblance to Eumenid wasps. I have now to record a bee, just received from the Queensland Museum, which looks at first sight like some Crabronid wasp; so much so that I could hardly believe, until I had examined it with a lens, that it was really a bee.

### *Euryglossa crabronica*, sp. n.

♀. Length, 11 mm.; expanse, 14½, the wings unusually short; robust, black, marked with yellow, with very scanty greyish-white pubescence; head broad, face and front shining; palpi short; blade of maxilla rounded, about as long as wide; mandibles bidentate, dull yellowish basally, ferruginous apically; labrum black; clypeus bright lemon-yellow, the lower border narrowly black, the yellow area depressed in middle above (following clypeal margin) and constricted at sides, the whole having the outline of a low-crowned soft hat with the brim turned down; supraclypeal area shining, with very sparse strong punctures; flagellum bright ferruginous beneath; thorax wholly black except the tubercles, which are partly yellow; mesothorax and scutellum shining, well punctured; area of metathorax

smooth and polished, the extreme base in middle rough; tegulae piceous; wings dusky, nervures and stigma dark fuscous; lower side of first s. m. strongly arched; first r. n. meeting first t. c.; legs black with white hair, the femora polished; anterior and middle knees yellow; anterior tibiae light yellowish-ferruginous in front; tarsi ferruginous apically; abdomen dull black, segments 2 to 4 with very large transversely elongated yellow triangular or cuneiform patches basally on each side; fifth segment with a pair of quadrate chrome yellow patches, separated by a black band; apex of fifth segment with black hair.

*Hab.* Brisbane, Queensland, October 17th, 1913 (Hacker; Queensl. Mus., 105). A very remarkable species, quite unlike any previously known.

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## BRITISH ORTHOPTERA IN 1913.

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

JUDGING by results, the season of 1913 was a very ordinary one as regards the British Orthoptera. On June 23rd Mr. P. Richards sent me from Seabrook, a small village between Hythe and Sandgate, in Kent, a living female nymph of a large Locustid, presumably *Phasgonura viridissima*. It was captured at Seabrook on June 21st, and Mr. Richards reports that there were a good number in the place. He fed it on flies, which it ate greedily. On the other hand, Mr. C. W. Bracken, writing July 21st, says of another Locustid, *Pholidoptera griseo-aptera* (= *T. cinereus*), that he fed it on lettuce. Many of our Locustid grasshoppers are often found to be carnivorous, but how far this habit is natural to them does not seem to be well ascertained, and reports on food that they take most readily would be useful, for it seems likely that some of them at any rate may be good friends to the gardener or agriculturist.

In the New Forest, on July 5th or 6th, I met with my first mature grasshopper, a male of the Acridian species *Chorthippus parallelus*. On July 30th the large bog-loving Acridian *Mecostethus grossus* was mature in the New Forest, two males being captured on that date near Holm Hill.

Mr. S. E. Brock has forwarded me a few dates from Linlithgowshire. He found *Omocestus viridulus* stridulating at Drumshoreland and Riccarton Hills on July 20th, and *C. parallelus* was heard at the former locality on July 27th. On the next day *Gomphocerus maculatus* was stridulating at Craigton. A small colony of the last species was found on the south slope of Cockleroy (altitude about 800 ft.), on September 21st. The "courtship" of the same species was observed at Craigton, on August 8th (*vide antea*, p. 104).

In the New Forest, from July 26th to September 8th, the